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<http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dma>; Wisconsin Emergency Management:
<http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov>

Number of State Employees: 382.91.

Total State Budget 2001-03: \$113,344,700.

Total Federal Budget: Approximately \$259.8 million annually.

Constitutional References: Article IV, Section 29; Article V, Section 4.

Statutory References: Sections 15.31 and 15.313; Chapters 21 and 166.

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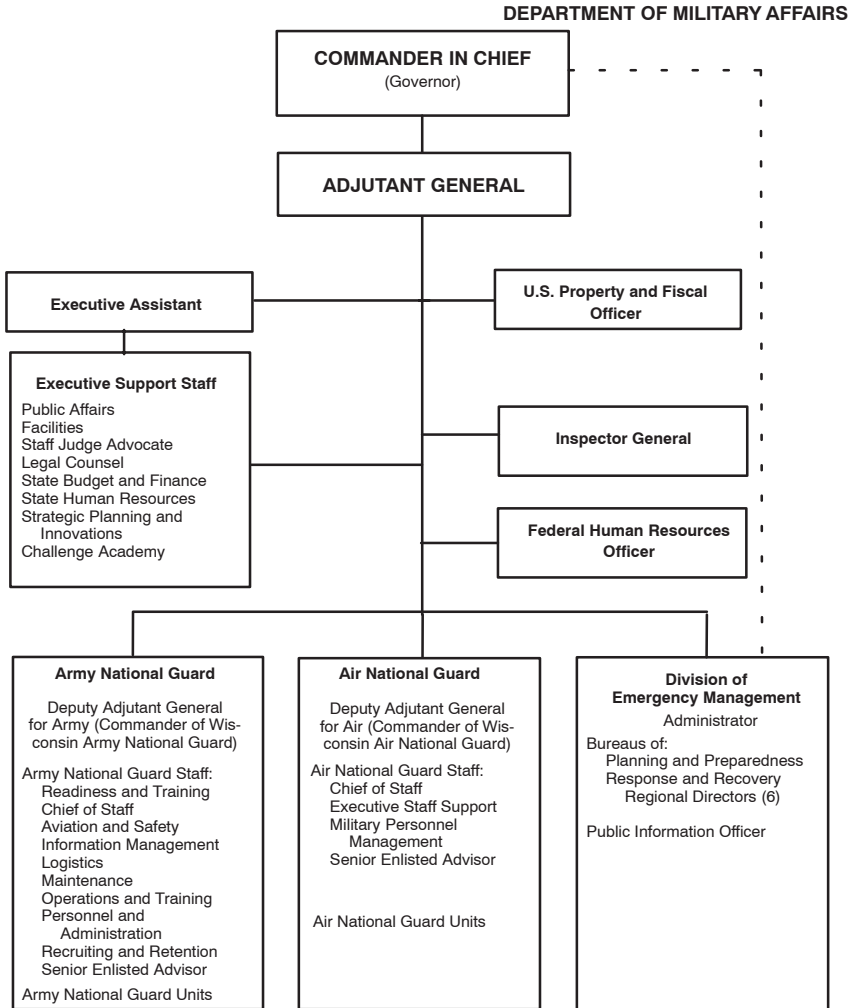
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57th Field Artillery Brigade (Milwaukee): COL. BRYAN T. MUCH, *commander*, (414) 961-8663, bryan.much@wi.ngb.army.mil

64th Troop Command (Madison): COL. JAMES ROTH, *commander*; LT. COL. MARK MATHWIG, *administrative officer*, 242-3840, mark.mathwig@wi.ngb.army.mil

264th Engineer Group (Chippewa Falls): COL. ARTHUR C. ZULEGER, *commander*; LT. COL. JAMES LEWIS, *administrative officer*, (715) 720-3403, james.lewis@wi.ngb.army.mil

426th Regiment (Wisconsin Military Academy) (Fort McCoy): COL. JAMES J. OLSON, *commander*; LT. COL. KENNETH KOON, *administrative officer*, (608) 388-9990,
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Volk Field Combat Readiness Training Center (Camp Douglas): COL. GUNTHER H. NEUMANN, *commander*, (608) 427-1200, gunther.neumann@wicrtc.ang.af.mil

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Northeast Regional Office (Wausau): ROB RUDE, *director and regional director supervisor*, (715) 845-9517, neo1@gte.net

Northwest Regional Office (Spoonerville): RHONDA REYNOLDS, *director*, (715) 635-8704,
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Technical Sergeant Kelly Lawrence, a member of the 128th Air Refueling Wing, Wisconsin Air National Guard, is welcomed home by his daughter on May 1, 2003. Elements of the unit, which is based at General Mitchell IAP in Milwaukee, had been deployed overseas in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sergeant Thomas A. Sobczyk, Jr.)

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West Central Regional Office (Eau Claire): LOIS RISTOW, *director*, (715) 839-3825, wemwco@discover-net.net

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Publications: *At Ease*; Biennial Report; Wisconsin Emergency Management Digest.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Military Affairs provides an armed military force through the Wisconsin National Guard, which is organized, trained, equipped, and available for deployment under official orders in state and national emergencies. The federal mission of the National Guard is to provide trained units to the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force in time of war or national emergency. Its state mission is to help civil authorities protect life and property and preserve peace, order, and public safety in times of natural or human-caused emergencies.

The *Division of Emergency Management*, created in Section 15.313, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, is headed by a division administrator appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. It coordinates the development and implementation of the state emergency operation plan; provides assistance to local jurisdictions in the development of their programs and plans; administers private and federal disaster and emergency relief funds; and maintains the state's 24-hour duty officer reporting and response system. The division also conducts training programs in emergency planning for businesses and state and local officials, as well as educational programs for the general public. Under Title III of the federal 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and 1987 Wisconsin Act 342, the division requires public and private entities that possess hazardous substances to file reports on these substances. It establishes local emergency response committees and oversees implementation of their plans and corresponding state plans. The division administers emergency planning grant programs that assist local emergency planning committees in complying with state and federal law. In addition, the division contracts with regional hazardous materials response teams which respond to the most dangerous levels of hazardous substance releases. It also coordinates planning and training for off-site radiological emergencies at nuclear power plants in and near Wisconsin. Wisconsin Emergency Management is also the lead state agency for terrorism preparedness efforts. The Emergency Police Services (EPS) program provides support to law enforcement in times of crisis. The program coordinates state law enforcement response to emergencies, including coordination of mutual aid for law enforcement assistance in natural disasters, prison disturbances, and other emergencies.

A key resource within Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) is its system of 6 regional offices located throughout the state. The regional offices are co-located with the Wisconsin State Patrol district headquarters in Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Eau Claire, Spooner, and Wausau and at WEM's central office in Madison. Each office is assigned to work with a group of surrounding counties ranging in number from 8 to 14. Regional Directors are knowledgeable in each of the division's programs, and support both municipal and county programs in planning, training, exercising, response and recovery activities, as well as the coordination of administrative activities between the division and local governments. When disasters and emergencies strike, they are the division's initial responders, serving as field liaisons for the State Emergency Operations Center.

Organization: The Wisconsin Constitution designates the governor as the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. The department is directed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor for a 5-year term and may serve successive terms. The adjutant general must be an officer actively serving in the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who has attained at least the rank of lieutenant colonel with a minimum of 5 years of continuous, federally recognized commissioned service in the National Guard immediately preceding the date of appointment.

In addition to state support, the Wisconsin National Guard is also funded and maintained by the federal government, and when it is called up in an active federal duty status, the President of the United States becomes its commander in chief. The federal government provides arms and

ammunition, equipment and uniforms, major outdoor training facilities, pay for military and support personnel, and training and supervision. The state provides personnel; conducts training as required under the National Defense Act; and shares the cost of constructing, maintaining, and operating armories and other military facilities. The composition of Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard units is authorized by the U.S. Secretary of Defense through the National Guard Bureau. All officers and enlisted personnel must meet the same physical, education, and other eligibility requirements as members of the active-duty U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force.

History: Until the 20th century, the United States relied heavily on military units organized by the states to fight its wars. Known as “minutemen” in the American Revolution, state militias, which could be called up on brief notice, provided soldiers for the Revolutionary War, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

In 1792, the U.S. Congress passed a law that required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 years of age to serve in local militia units, a provision that was incorporated into the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution, as adopted in 1848, authorized the legislature to determine the composition, organization, and discipline of the state militia.

The 1849 Wisconsin Statutes specified the procedure for the organization of locally controlled “uniform companies”. Each uniform company included 30 men who had to equip themselves with arms and uniforms.

By 1858 (Chapter 87), the legislature provided for the organization of the State Militia, which ultimately replaced the uniform companies. As commander in chief of the militia, the governor appointed the adjutant general and the general officers and issued commissions to the elected officers of uniform companies. The governor could provide arms for the officers, but they were required to supply their own uniforms and horses. Not until 1873 (Chapter 202) was money appropriated from the general fund to help support militia companies. Chapter 208, Laws of 1879, changed the militia’s name to the Wisconsin National Guard.

Federal supervision of and financial responsibility for the National Guard came with Congressional passage of the Dick Act in 1903. Congress passed the law in response to the lack of uniformity among state units, which became evident during the Spanish-American War and subsequent occupation of the Philippines. The act set standards for Guard units, granted federal aid, and provided for inspections by regular U.S. Army officers.

The National Defense Act of 1933 formally created the National Guard of the United States, a reserve component of the active U.S. Army. The act allowed the mobilization of intact National Guard units through their simultaneous dual enlistment as state and federal military forces. This permitted Guard personnel to mobilize for federal duty directly from state status in event of a federal emergency, rather than being discharged to enlist in the federal forces, as was done in World War I. A 1990 U.S. Supreme Court case upheld the authority of the U.S. Congress to send Army National Guard units (under U.S. Army command) out of the country to train for their federal mission.

Wisconsin National Guard troops fought in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. Wisconsin troops from the “Iron Brigade” gained national recognition in the Civil War, and the 32nd “Red Arrow” Infantry Division won fame for its combat record in both World Wars. The Wisconsin Air National Guard became a separate service in 1947, and members of the Wisconsin Air Guard served in the Korean War. Over the past 50 years, Wisconsin units have been called to active federal service on numerous occasions. In 1961, the 32nd Division was activated during the Berlin Crisis. More than 1,400 Guard members from Wisconsin were sent to the Persian Gulf to participate in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990-91. Beginning in 1996, units were called to support peacekeeping efforts in the Balkans. Wisconsin Air National Guard units were deployed to enforce U.N. no-fly zones in Southwest Asia in the 1990s, and two units were called to support Operation Allied Force, the NATO air operations over Kosovo in 1999.

Within hours of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on America, the Wisconsin Guard began yet another period of extensive support to U.S. military operations. Air National Guard units in Wisconsin have provided fighter aircraft to patrol the skies over major U.S. cities and critical national infrastructure, tanker aircraft to refuel patrolling fighters and U.S. military aircraft overseas, and critical radar support to North American Aerospace Defense Command and the

Federal Aviation Administration. Wisconsin Army Guard soldiers enhanced security at 9 of Wisconsin's commercial airports until the federal Transportation Security Agency could establish a new security system. Wisconsin Army National Guard units began mobilizing into active federal service in December 2001, and the pace of unit mobilizations quickened during the first 2 months of 2003. By March 15, 2003, there were more than 2,300 members of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard on active duty.

The 1967 executive branch reorganization created the Department of Military Affairs to assume the state's responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard and the functions of the Wisconsin State Armory Board that had been created in 1943 to construct or acquire armories to house and train the National Guard.

The **Division of Emergency Management** originated as the Office of Civil Defense, which was developed to administer emergency programs in case of enemy attack and was located in the governor's office under Chapter 443, Laws of 1951. Its predecessors include the Wisconsin Council of Defense, organized by executive order of Governor Julius P. Heil in 1940, and the State Council on Civil Defense, created in the governor's office by Chapter 9, Laws of 1943. The 1943 council was abolished in 1945 and its functions transferred to the adjutant general, who was appointed director of the Office of Civil Defense by the governor, as permitted in the 1951 law.

Chapter 628, Laws of 1959, renamed the office the Bureau of Civil Defense and added responsibilities for natural and human-caused disasters. The 1967 executive branch reorganization transferred the bureau to the Department of Local Affairs and Development as the Division of Emergency Government. In Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, the division was transferred to the Department of Administration. The division became part of the Department of Military Affairs in 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 and was renamed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 247. When 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 abolished the State Emergency Response Board, the division assumed the board's responsibilities pertaining to hazardous chemical substances and spills and the contracts with regional emergency response teams. Since 1997, Wisconsin Emergency Management has coordinated the state's terrorism preparedness efforts.



U.S. Central Command Commander, General Tommy R. Franks, visits with Private First Class Patrick McDermott at a field hospital in Kuwait on March 31, 2003. Private McDermott, a member of the 147th Aviation Battalion, Wisconsin Army National Guard, was recovering from wounds received in Operation Iraqi Freedom. (U.S. Navy photo by Gary P. Bonaccorso)